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THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



George T. Ettinger, Ph. D., Litt. D.

The
Pennsylvania-German
Society.

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES
AT
NORRISTOWN, PA., NOVEMBER 2, 1916

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THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

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Pennsylvania—THE GERMAN INFLUENCE IN ITS SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

Part XXIX. A History of the Goshenhoppen Reformed Charge.

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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY
AT ITS
TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
HELD AT NORRISTOWN, PA.
ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916

THE twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania-German Society was held at Norristown, Pa., on Thursday, November 2, 1916, in the Parish House of Trinity Lutheran Church. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a.m. by the president, Prof. George T. Ettinger. Rev. Aden B. MacIntosh, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our dear Heavenly Father:

We approach Thy throne of grace on this beautiful morning, thanking Thee for the many manifest favors that Thou hast shown unto us. We thank Thee for our creation and for our preservation even unto this day. We thank Thee that to many of us Thou hast given a rich heritage, so that we can look back to the past with pride

in what our forefathers have done, that we can realize how great a part was theirs in laying the foundations of this great nation.

And whilst we thank Thee that Thou has seen fit, while other great nations of the world are struggling in a mighty war, to give to us the blessings of peace, we realize that much of this is owing to the deep and true foundations laid by our forefathers; and whilst we thank Thee for the heritage which Thou hast transmitted to us through them, we pray Thee that we may not be unmindful of the fact that we are facing grave present-day problems; that we are laying foundations upon which our posterity must build; and we pray that we may examine ourselves day by day to be sure that we are true unto Thee and unto Thy Holy Will.

We bless Thee that in the past Thou hast given to our nation great victories. We bless Thee that today Thou hast given us men who are working out our national problems, and who are putting forth every effort to protect us from the frightfulness of war. And we earnestly pray, if it be Thy will, the awful conflict on the other side of the sea may come to a speedy end.

Bless this meeting today and the men and women who are gathered here for their particular purpose. Grant that the meeting may be one of great benefit to all who attend. And grant that after we shall have separated, having made new friendships and renewed old friendships, we may go to our homes feeling that the time has been well spent.

We invoke Thy divine blessing and ask for Thy divine guidance for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The secretary announced the various items of the day's programme and the president then introduced Rev. Aden B. MacIntosh, who spoke as follows:

I have asked the president for permission to just say a word of welcome on the part of this congregation. Some months ago when we were approached by your committee and asked whether it would be agreeable to us to have you in this building, we replied that it would not only be agreeable to us but that we should feel very highly honored if this very honorable society should see fit to hold its annual meeting here. We are very much pleased that you have done so, and I want to say, on behalf of the congregation, that anything we can do for your comfort we shall only be too glad to do. The entire building is at your disposal, with all its conveniences, and if you have any particular use for the church today I shall be glad to put that at your disposal also.

Before the day is over some of the men may feel the need of refreshment by means of "the weed." If they do they will find accommodations on the third floor front, which is as far removed from the ladies as we can put them.

A trio recital will be given to the Society on its return from Valley Forge, which I wish to particularly commend to you, and I want to say that the committee has been most fortunate in securing these three artists to give this complimentary recital for you.

We hope you will enjoy this day with us, and that at some time in the future you will feel a desire to come and visit us again.

Professor Ettinger replied as follows:

On behalf of the Society it affords me a great deal of pleasure to assure Mr. MacIntosh and the members of

his congregation that we are feeling perfectly at home here, and that we shall endeavor to conduct ourselves in a manner befitting Pennsylvania-Germans, so that we are quite positive that we shall fully enjoy the day, and that when we leave our sole regret will be that we have not had more time to spend here in these beautiful surroundings.

The Annual Address was then delivered by the president, Prof. George T. Ettinger, Ph.D., Dean of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

My Fellow Pennsylvania-Germans, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The story of the Pennsylvania-German is a chapter in American history not altogether unknown but sadly neglected by too many of our citizens.

When we stop to think that for many generations American history was written largely, if not entirely, by the scholars of New England, we can easily understand how the modest and retired life and activities of our German forefathers in Pennsylvania, in many ways so different from the genius and the ideals of the Puritan New Englander, could be misunderstood, misinterpreted, and for the most part even entirely overlooked by the writers of our nation's history. We must also admit that our German forefathers either lacked or did not practice the art of self-advertising so skillfully employed by the citizens of New England. In many cases the records of German settlements and of German congregations are very meager and imperfect, thus affording poor material for historical composition. Another reason of the greatest importance is the fact that the language of the people was German and, consequently, they and their records, even where such

existed, were not understood by the purely English-speaking inhabitants. In recent years, however, this rich vein of Pennsylvania history has been worked diligently and carefully, largely through the efforts of our own Society, and the Pennsylvania-German of the past as well as of the present is slowly but surely coming into his own. And with increased light and knowledge on this interesting and important subject, we shall find increased reason to be proud of our German forefathers for the enlightened energy, and the patient patriotism which they contributed, in such unstinted measure, to the upbuilding of the Commonwealth and the Nation.

"For the Fatherland of the English race," says John Richard Green in his "History of the English People," "we must look far away from England itself." So may we say of the Pennsylvania-German. For the fatherland of our Pennsylvania-German ancestors we also must look far away from Pennsylvania itself. Situated on both sides of the picturesque river Rhine, bounded by Wurtemberg and Baden on the east, by Baden and Lorraine on the south, and by Alsace and Lorraine on the west, lies the beautiful region of the celebrated Rhein-Pfalz or the Rhenish Palatinate. Here dwelt the ancestors of the Pennsylvania-Germans two centuries ago, before persecution drove them out to seek a new home beyond the sea. A journey through the valley of the Upper Rhine at the present time will naturally suggest the question "Why should a people leave so fair an estate?" Nowhere has nature been more lavish in bestowing her bounties than in that beautiful land famed in song and story. There the traveler sees the most highly cultivated fields, vine-clad hills, enchanting scenery, and ruined castles that tell of the

glory and the dignity of long ago. The valley of the Rhine is, indeed, the garden of Germany, if not of all Europe.

The causes, however, which led to the enormous emigration from this charming region of the Rhine, two hundred years ago, were irresistible. They are written in fire and in blood. For more than a thousand years the Rhine was the prize for which the Romans, the Gauls and the Germans contended. It is safe to say that no other portion of the globe, of equal extent, has witnessed so many sanguinary conflicts as the Palatinate of the Rhine. Here the Romans struggled for more than five centuries to subdue the fierce native German tribes, only to leave them unconquered at the end of that time. After the Romans withdrew, the Palatinate continued to be the battlefield of rival races and nations. No matter what nations were engaged in war, the scene of their conflict was almost invariably transferred to the Upper Rhine country. From no nation did the Rhine provinces suffer more than from the French. The crimes committed in the Palatinate in consequence of religious intolerance, fanaticism and political persecution are unparalleled in the history of human savagery. They make the blackest pages in the history of humanity. "The Thirty Years' War was one of the most destructive wars in history. Not only were city, town and valley devastated, in turn by the armies of friends as well as of foes; not only did poverty, hardship, murder, and rapine follow in the wake of these strange armies, with their multitudes of camp-followers; but the whole intellectual, moral and religious character of the German people received a shock that almost threatened it with annihilation." In his "Bilder

aus der deutschen Vergangenheit" the well-known German writer Gustav Freytag, taking the county of Henneberg as the section that had not suffered the most, shows that in the course of the war over seventy-five per cent. of the inhabitants were destroyed; sixty-six per cent. of the houses were demolished; while eighty-five per cent. of the horses, over eighty-three per cent. of the goats, and over eighty-two per cent. of the cattle perished. More than three fourths of the inhabitants, and more than four fifths of their worldly goods were destroyed. So complete was the desolation that it took two hundred years to restore the same state of agricultural prosperity. To such historical and religious conditions, which prepared the way for emigration to America, we must add the corruption, the tyranny, the extravagance, and the heartlessness of the rulers of the Palatinate who slavishly imitated the life of the French court. Without going into the heartrending details of the European wars of the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries, which constituted a veritable carnival of Mars, we can readily understand what were the causes which led to the great exodus of German Palatines to America. Life in their own country had become intolerable and the province of William Penn in the New World offered them an attractive asylum. In 1681 the British Government made a grant of land to William Penn in liquidation of a claim of his father against the government of sixteen thousand pounds, to which he fell heir after his father's death. This was a tract of land in North America, lying north of Maryland; on the east bounded by the Delaware river; on the west limited as Maryland and northward to extend as far as plantable. Such were the boundaries of Pennsylvania, as defined by

the charter of Charles II of England, granted to William Penn in the year 1681. The next year, 1682, Penn visited his province, remaining nearly two years, during which time he instituted a government for its regulation, planned the city of Philadelphia, and laid the foundation of a future mighty commonwealth. He established a civil and religious liberty to every inhabitant within the limits of his province. One of his first acts was a treaty with the Indians, whom he recognized as the rightful owners of the soil. In passing, it may be interesting to note that the treaties made by Penn with the Indians were sacredly kept by him, and thus stand out in honorable relief, when contrasted with a century of violated treaties, broken promises, and bad faith of the United States government in its dealings with the various Indian tribes.

After Penn had acquired honest title to the Indian lands, he offered them for sale in blocks of five thousand acres for one hundred pounds, or at the rate of ten cents an acre for the choicest land in Pennsylvania. Such as desired to rent land were charged one penny per annum for each acre rented.

Such liberal terms naturally gave a great stimulus to emigration when Penn for the third time visited Germany and proclaimed to the persecuted Palatines the great opportunities awaiting those who would emigrate to the land of promise in the New World. This was Penn's third visit to the Palatines, the other two having been made in 1671 and 1677, to preach the tenets of the recently founded sect of the Quakers. As Penn, according to some authorities, was a proficient German scholar and spoke the German language fluently, his preaching and his personal intercourse with the Germans in their own lan-

guage at once established the most friendly and confidential relations with them. Penn's visit to Germany coincided with the great pietistic movement in that country, in which men turned from the coldness of dogmatic theology to the ecstasies of religious emotion and, in the words of Spener, the great apostle of pietism, religion was brought "from the head to the heart," a season most opportune for appeals from a province that promised civil and religious liberty.

"The Pennsylvania-Germans may be said to have a Mayflower, as well as the Puritans of New England. For in the year 1683 the good ship 'Concord' (surely an appropriate name when we consider the principles of peace and harmony which marked Penn's 'Holy Experiment') landed at Philadelphia—then a struggling village of some fourscore houses and cottages—having on board a small number of German and Dutch Mennonites from Crefeld and Kriegsheim," who, together with Francis Daniel Pastorius, probably at that time the most learned man in America, who had studied at the universities of Strasburg, Basel, Erfurt, Jena and Altdorf, had travelled in Holland, England, France, and Switzerland, and was well acquainted with Greek, Latin, French, Dutch, English, Italian, and Spanish, became the founders of Germantown and the first in the long roll of German immigrants that have contributed so materially to the upbuilding of the State and the Nation. With this little group the story of the Pennsylvania-Germans properly begins. The second period of emigration begins with the Swiss Mennonites in 1710, who largely settled in Lancaster County, with Hans Herr as their head, from whom is descended a large posterity. Other names still prominent in that

section are Rupp, Forney, Eschelman, Landis, Brubaker, Meily and Rohrer.

In the next important colony of this second period the scene shifts from Lancaster to what is now Berks County. In the year 1709 a very large influx of Palatines, induced by the agents of Queen Anne, came to England with the expectation of being aided there to cross the Atlantic. The presence of so large a body of foreigners was an embarrassing problem for the English government, and various plans were proposed for their distribution. Thirty-eight hundred were sent to Ireland, where as late as 1895 the late Senator William Beidelman, of Easton, visited their descendants in the County Limerick in the Province of Munster, where they are the most prosperous and well-to-do farmers and tradesmen in Ireland. By October, 1709, Palatines to the number of 13,000 found their way to England, comprising husbandmen, tradesmen, artisans, school teachers, and clergymen, who were sheltered throughout London in empty dwellings, warehouses, barns and whatever vacant places could be found. Good Queen Anne even ordered tents to be pitched on Blackheath for their accommodation. A large majority of them were sent to the British Colonies in America. At the suggestion of Gov. Robert Hunter about 3,000 were sent to New York, for the purpose of manufacturing ships' stores for the English government. Hunter's scheme having proved visionary and utterly unsatisfactory, they set out through the trackless wilderness for the valley of the Schoharie and the Mohawk, which they reached after a two weeks' journey of intense suffering from hunger and cold.

We are concerned here, however, only with the small number who in consequence of difficulties in regard to the

titles of their lands, were forced to leave the homes which they had built with the labor of many years, and who in 1723 painfully made their way through the wilderness of northern New York to the headwaters of the Susquehanna and thence floated down that river, passing the sites of the present cities of Binghampton, Pittston, and Wilkes-Barre, till they arrived at the mouth of the Swatara Creek, up which they made their way to the district now known as Tulpehocken. These were the men and the women of whom the poet Whittier sings:

“ And that bold-hearted yeomanry, honest and true,
Who, haters of fraud, give to labor its due,
Whose fathers of old sang in concert with thine,
On the banks of Swatara, the songs of the Rhine—
The German-born pilgrims who first dared to brave
The scorn of the proud in the cause of the slave.”

By 1727 the whole number of German and Swiss colonists in Pennsylvania may have amounted to 20,000. The third period is marked by the fact that on October 14, 1727, the Provincial Council adopted a resolution to the effect that all masters of vessels importing Germans and other foreigners should prepare a list of such persons, their occupations, and whence they came, and further that the said foreigners should sign a declaration of allegiance and subjection to the King of Great Britain and of fidelity to the Proprietary of Pennsylvania. The first oath was taken in the court house at Philadelphia, September 21, 1727, by 109 Palatines.

Prof. Oscar Kuhns has computed the lists of immigrants as given in Rupp's "Thirty Thousand Names" and concludes that from 1727 to 1775, 68,872 persons entered at the port of Philadelphia, so that at the beginning of the

Revolution there must have been a grand total of about 110,000 Germans in Pennsylvania alone. Soon they began to penetrate the dense forests which then covered the present counties of Montgomery, Lancaster and Berks; when no more lands remained on this side of the Susquehanna, the Germans crossed the river and founded the counties of York and Cumberland. Still later they spread over Northampton, Dauphin, Lehigh, Lebanon and other counties, while toward the end of the century the tide of colonization swept to the South and the newly opened West. One by one, Monroe, Centre and Adams, were taken up. As early as 1732 a number of Pennsylvania-Germans under Jost Hite made their way along the Shenandoah Valley and settled Frederick, Rockingham, Shenandoah and other counties in Virginia. In the central and western parts of North Carolina many communities were settled by Germans from Berks and other counties in Pennsylvania. Ohio, Indiana and the vast territory of the West have likewise felt the influence of the Pennsylvania-German.

As we look upon this picture of the German pioneers gradually spreading over the vast territory of the New World, we are irresistibly reminded of our Alemannic ancestors in the distant days of the "Voelker-wanderung." In the eighteenth as in the fourth century the German colonist entered the unbroken wilderness clearing first the lands in the valleys and along the river courses, then, as the population increased and land became scarcer, advancing farther and farther, climbing the sides of the mountains, and everywhere changing the primeval forest into fields covered with grain and dotted here and there with the rude buildings of the farmers. Should you wish to consult

a contemporary authority on the indomitable industry, the earnestness, the frugality and the consummate agricultural skill of our German forefathers in Pennsylvania, I need but refer you to Dr. Benjamin Rush's pamphlet entitled "The Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania," which was written in 1789.

As they were largely a rural population the political activity of the Germans up to the Revolution was confined mainly to local affairs. A considerable number of the people like the Dunkards, the Mennonites and the Moravians, refused on religious grounds to hold political office. Since the Revolution, however, they have been more prominent in State and county politics. Dr. Egle says that in the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90 it was their votes that insured the passage of the new constitution. Nine of the Governors of Pennsylvania were of German descent. Governor George Wolf finally introduced the public school system. Dr. H. M. M. Richards in his extensive study of "The Pennsylvania-German in the Revolutionary War" makes this startling statement: "Had it not been for the brave stand which the Germans of Pennsylvania made against the onslaught of the savage during the French and Indian war, notwithstanding their own sad and terrible experience, there would have been no Revolutionary War and no resulting freedom." Even Bancroft in his History admits that the Germans of Pennsylvania were all on the side of freedom. At the various conventions held in Philadelphia from 1775 on, a large proportion of delegates from Berks, Lancaster, York, Northampton, then including Lehigh, and other counties, were German. In the convention of 1776, over which Franklin presided, out of ninety-six delegates, twenty-two

were Germans; four out of the eight sent by Lancaster; three out of eight sent by Berks were German. Northampton sent six. After the battle of Lexington among the very first troops to reach Washington at Cambridge were a company from York County, Pennsylvania, under Lieut. Henry Miller, which had marched 500 miles to reach its destination; so nearly 100 years later the first force to reach Lincoln at Washington in 1861 was a regiment composed of five companies from Reading, Allentown, Pottsville and Lewistown,—almost entirely composed of the descendants of the German patriots of the Revolution. Of Col. William Thompson's battalion of riflemen, as Washington's general orders styled them, eight companies were raised in Pennsylvania, and among the captains were Michael Doudel of York, George Nagel of Berks, and Abraham Miller of Northampton. These companies attracted much attention as they marched through the country. Thatcher in his "Military Journal of the Revolution" under date of August, 1775, says: "They are remarkably stout and hardy men; many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their striking a mark with great certainty at 200 yards' distance." Of the troops from Northampton county, as you remember at that time including Lehigh, twenty-six captains and twenty-six lieutenants were Germans and out of the 2,357 volunteers 2,000 were Germans. In the call for troops on August 1, 1780, York furnished 500, Lancaster 1,200, Berks 600, Northampton 500, Chester 800, Bucks 500, Philadelphia County 200, City 300, of wagons Cumberland furnished 25, York 25, Lancaster 50, Berks 20, Northampton 15, Bucks 15, Philadelphia County 20, and Chester 45. Dr.

Richards's exhaustive study of the Pennsylvania-Germans published in Vol. XVII of the PROCEEDINGS of the Pennsylvania-German Society contains interesting though necessarily brief sketches of some of the representatives from old Northampton County such as Maj. Jacob Arndt, his son Captain John Arndt, Captain Peter Burkhalter, Captain Abraham Miller, Colonel Peter Kichline, Lieutenant Peter Kichline and Sergeant John Herster. Such in very meager outline is the part played by the Pennsylvania-Germans in the Revolution. The same spirit manifests itself in all subsequent wars to our own day.

When we turn from the scenes of war and ask what have the Pennsylvania-Germans done for the business, the artistic, the scientific and the literary development of the country, we find that in all departments of human thought and activity in our American life the descendants of the Pennsylvania-Germans have held and are holding today prominent places of trust and leadership. Perhaps I can do no better than quote to you from Governor Pennypacker's "Pennsylvania in American History" in which he tells us in what the Pennsylvania-German excelled.

In 1662 Pieter Cornelius Plockhoy, who later died at Germantown, laid the foundation of our literature and history by publishing the first book by a resident concerning the country bordering on the Zuydt river, later known as the Delaware which had been sailed on by a Hollander Hendrickson as early as 1615.

In 1688 Francis Daniel Pastorius, Dirck op den Graeff, Abraham op den Graeff, and Gerhard Hendricks, by a public protest made the first effort in America to overthrow slavery.

In 1690 William Rittenhouse built the first paper mill in America, on a branch of the Wissahickon Creek.

The most eminent scholars among the early emigrants to America were Pastorius, who wrote fluently in eight languages, and Henry Bernhard Koster, who had translated the Bible from the Septuagint Greek version, both of German descent.

On September 4, 1734, the Schwenkfelders established their "Gedaechtniss Tag" or Memorial Day, to commemorate their escape from persecution, and they have observed it ever since, an event without a parallel.

In 1734 Christopher Sauer published his quarto Bible, the first in a European language in America. The Bible was published three times in German in America before it appeared in English.

In 1744 Sauer published his first Testament. The Testament was printed seven times in German in America before it appeared in English.

In 1764 Sauer began the publication of the *Geistliches Magazine*, the first religious magazine in America.

Sauer was the earliest type-founder in America.

In 1814 the Bible was first published west of the Alleghenies by Frederick Goeb, of Somerset, in the German language.

In 1749 was published at Ephrata, Van Braght's "Martyrer Spiegel," historical, biographical and theological, the most extensive literary production of the colonies.

The earliest original essay on music is the preface to the "Turtel Taube," printed at Ephrata in 1747.

The earliest American work on pedagogy was the "Schul Ordnung," written by Christopher Dock in 1754 and published in 1770.

The earliest American essay upon etiquette was Dock's "Hundert Sitten Regeln" published in 1764.

The earliest American bibliography was the catalogue of the works of the Schwenkfelders.

The first approximately accurate calculation of the distance of the earth from the sun was made by David Rittenhouse in 1769. Of him Thomas Jefferson said: "He has not, indeed, made a world, but he has approached nearer its Maker than any man who has lived from the creation to this day."

The first Continental Treasurer was Michael Hillegas.

The president of the first National Congress was Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg.

According to Pennypacker, the first force to reach George Washington after he assumed command at Cambridge in 1775, was a company from York, Pa., under Lieutenant Henry Miller, which had marched over 500 miles.

The first force to reach Abraham Lincoln at Washington in 1861 was composed of five companies from Reading, Allentown, Pottsville, and Lewistown.

George Washington was called the "Father of his Country" first in a German almanac printed at Lancaster in 1779.

In 1798 Payne's Universal Geography says: "The schools for young men and women at Bethlehem and Nazareth under the direction of the people called Moravians, are upon the best establishment of any schools in America."

The earliest American book on entomology was published by Frederick V. Melsheimer at Hanover, York Co., Pa., in 1806. Thomas Say, the noted American entomologist, called him "the parent of entomology in the country."

In 1794 the first premium for excellence in printing was adjudged by the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Society to the publishers of a book in the German language in the inland town of Lancaster.

The richest agricultural county in the United States was Lancaster County, Pa., made so by the Pennsylvania-Germans.

Of the two largest telescopes in the world that in California was erected by James Lick, of Lebanon, Pa., and that in Chicago by Charles T. Yerkes, of Philadelphia, both of German descent.

Leidy in science, Gross in surgery, Pepper in medicine, Cramp in ship-building and Wanamaker in business have reached the highest rank.

In 1755 the following answer to an invidious pamphlet asserted: "The Germans have schools and meeting-houses in almost every township through the province, and have more magnificent churches and other places of worship in the city of Philadelphia itself than those of all other persuasions added together."

The earliest Pennsylvania history of the Revolution was written by Col. Bernard Hubley and published at Northumberland in 1806.

The earliest original Pennsylvania school-book was the primer of Francis Daniel Pastorius, published in 1698.

Our knowledge of the language, manners and customs of the aborigines of Pennsylvania is mainly due to the Moravians Zeisberger and Heckwelder, and from 1732 to 1760 our relations with the Indians were conducted by Conrad Weiser.

Before the Revolutionary War there were more newspapers printed in German in Pennsylvania than in English.

The earliest effort in Pennsylvania in behalf of the federal constitution was a petition from 250 of the residents of Germantown.

Of the nineteen members of the Pennsylvania Assembly who voted against the submission of that constitution to a vote of the people, not one was a German, and of the forty-three who voted in favor of it twelve were Germans.

Were this paper not already entirely too long, it would be interesting to show that the language of the Pennsylvania-German in its structure, syntax and idiom is only a dialect of the high German and with the exception of the admixture and corruption naturally and inevitably resulting from its contact with English, it differs but little from the German as at present spoken in the Rhenish Palatinate, whence our forefathers came to America more than two centuries ago. The language like the people should be called Pennsylvania-German and not Pennsylvania-Dutch, as neither our ancestors nor our native speech came from Holland but from Germany.

In conclusion, well may we sons of German forefathers feel proud of the heritage of our ancestors, who, by their patience and their patriotism, their sacrifice and their struggles, have made possible the land of peace, plenty and prosperity, in which we are now enjoying, in such full measure, the ripe fruits of the seeds sown in the war for American independence. But when we contemplate the historical drama in which our German ancestors were the principal actors before they left the soil of the Fatherland to breathe the free air of the New World, we shall find additional reason for gratitude to the Father of Nations that through those same ancestors we have become the heirs also of the intellectual, the moral and the spiritual

riches of the land of Lessing, and of Luther, and of Schiller and of Goethe, of Mozart and Beethoven.

Truly the sturdy character, the keen conscience and the innate ability of our German ancestors, when transplanted into the free air and the virgin soil of the New World, have blossomed into the finest fruitage of American citizenship. For there is not a single chapter in our American History, not a single element in our American life, that has not felt the vivifying touch of our German forefathers.

Twice blessed, therefore, are we in that our ancestors shared in the glory of establishing freedom in the Western World, while they, in turn looked for their own ancestry in the valleys and the mountains, in the hamlets and the cities of their Teutonic home—that picturesque land of song and story beyond the surging sea.

The Secretary then presented the following annual report:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY:

The past year has not been an eventful one in the life of the Society, but a great deal of work has been done in laying better foundations for the future work of the organization.

The four quarterly meetings of the Executive Committee were held on January 10, April 12, June 21 and November 1. In addition to these, an adjourned meeting was held on February 2, and a special meeting on September 29. A great deal of the time of the earlier meetings was taken up by discussions over the proposed changes in the Constitution and By-laws, and these, as finally adopted

by the Committee, will be laid before you today for such action as you may see fit to take.

Some of the work that was outlined to be done this year has not been accomplished, for the reason that the books and papers of the Society have not yet come into the possession of the present Secretary.

During the year nine members have died:

November 19, 1915, Andrew Fine Derr, Wilkes-Barre,
December 21, 1915, Rev. John Summers Stahr, D.D.,
LL.D., at Lancaster,

January 19, 1916, Henry Wilson Rupp, at Philadelphia,

February 23, 1916, Christian Shenk, at Lebanon,

February 24, 1916, Henry H. Sheip, at Philadelphia,

June 16, 1916, Ira D. Bertolet, at Philadelphia,

September 2, 1916, Hon. Samuel Whittaker Pennypacker,
at Schwenksville,

September 18, 1916, Rev. Ammon Stapleton, D.D., at
Williamsport,

September 29, 1916, Henry C. Orth, at Harrisburg.

The following were elected to membership:

Charles Hain Werner, New York City,

John Meloy Stahl, Chicago, Ill.,

Alfred P. Laubach, Northampton, Pa.,

Dr. Harris S. Borneman, Norristown,

Rev. Aaron C. R. Keiter, Norristown,

Rev. Henry W. Bright, Norristown,

Rev. Thomas R. Beeber, Norristown,

John E. Saul, Norristown,

Daniel F. Yost, Norristown,

Hon. A. S. Swartz, Norristown,

Webster S. Achey, Milford Square, Pa.,
Barton M. Keyser, Germantown,
Elmer Réyer, Northampton, Pa.

Henry M. Dechert, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Orra E. Monnette, of Los Angeles, Cal., resigned.

During the year the second part of Volume XXIII was issued, and also Volume XIV. The material for Volume XXV is in the hands of the printer, and it is expected that in the near future the publications will be brought up to date.

There is one matter of great importance to which I would like to call your attention. It is the preparation of the historical papers which constitute the principal part of our work. Among the membership there are a great many who are fully competent to take part in the preparation of these papers, but the Executive Committee finds it very difficult to induce them to undertake this work. There has been at times some criticism because so many of the papers have been prepared by a few of the members, and it has been thought by some that it was difficult for a so-called "outsider" to secure recognition in this direction. As a matter of fact, it is because it has been so difficult to induce others to take part in this work that the few who are willing to do so have been called upon so often. The Executive Committee would be very glad to distribute this work among the membership. There are a number of important papers which should be written, but so far it has been impossible to induce any of the members to write them. The Secretary will be very glad if those who are willing to take part in this work will send him their names.

At the beginning of the year the membership numbered

459. There have been elected to membership during the year 13; nine members have died and two resigned, leaving a total membership of 461.

Daniel W. Mead

The Treasurer, Dr. J. E. Burnett Buckenham, of Philadelphia, submitted his report, as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-
GERMAN SOCIETY, OCTOBER 16, 1915, TO
NOVEMBER 2, 1916.

DR.

To balance in Penn National Bank, October 15, 1915. \$2,446.29

Receipts:

To cash received from the annual banquet 1915\$ 99.00

To cash received from annual dues
(Nos. 6373-6761) 1,233.00

To interest on bonds 40.00

To publications sold 40.00

1,412.00
\$3,858.29

CR.

Penn National Bank, rent safe deposit box,
2 years, 1916, 1917\$ 10.00

Dues, Pennsylvania Federation of Historical
Societies, 1916 2.00

Electro-tint Engraving Co., Electroplates... 37.00

J. F. Sachse, postage, expressage and sundries. 17.10

P. C. Stockhausen, stationery and printing.. 37.75

J. W. B. Bausman, insurance on proceedings,
1917 9.25

Hotel Berkshire, Reading, annual meeting, 1915	100.00	
Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., stationery and printing	9.10	
A. Louis Fischer, engrossing	2.85	
Geo. T. Ettinger, former secretary, postage..	3.75	
Clerical services for the Treasurer.....	38.75	
New Era Printing Co., printing PROCEED- INGS, volumes XXIII, part 2, and XXIV, postage and expressage.....	847.74	
New Era Printing Co., stationery, printing, postage and expressage	49.95	
Postage, expressage and sundries for the Treasurer	36.69	
Stationery, stenography and typewriting for the Secretary	<u>36.25</u>	
		1,238.18
Balance in Penn National Bank, October 28, 1916		<u>2,620.11</u>
		\$3,858.29

ASSETS.

2 Electric & Peoples Traction Company 4 per cent. bonds, \$500.00 each.....	\$1,000.00
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Respectfully submitted,

J. E. BURNETT BUCKENHAM,

Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1916.

Examined and found correct.

ULYSSES S. KOONS,

ALFRED PERCIVAL SMITH,

GEO. LEWIS PLITT,

Auditors.

In response to inquiries the Treasurer stated that of the amount invested in bonds \$350 represented the sums paid for life membership. He said there were eight life mem-

bers and that most of these had become life members when the fee was but twenty-five dollars.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The President announced that the next thing in order was the nomination and election of officers, and Rev. Dr. Theodore E. Schmauk, chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following nominations:

President, Rev. Jacob Fry, D.D., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents, Albert Keller Hostetter,

Franklin Adam Stickler.

Treasurer, J. E. Burnett Buckenham, M.D.

Executive Committee, William K. T. Sahm, M.D.,

Naaman H. Keyser, D.D.S.,

Benjamin F. Fackenthal, Jr., Sc.D.

A motion was adopted that the nominations be closed and the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot for the gentlemen named, which was done, and they were declared elected.

Rev. Dr. Schmauk then said:

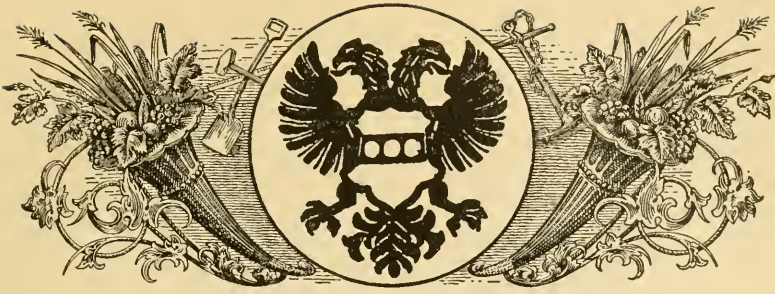
The Executive Committee is also obliged to report on the Constitution that was handed to the Society by it and was considered and referred back to them. It has been reconsidered at great length, and has been unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee and is recommended to the Society for final adoption. The Constitution exists in printed form, and is essentially the work of Dr. Fackenthal, who incorporated into it all such organic methods of procedure as he found, from a thorough and minute examination of the minutes of the Society, were in existence

in the Society, and harmonized the details and brought them into unity and presented them for consideration. They have been discussed from many points of view at many different meetings of the Executive Committee and now have been put into print in final form. The Committee presents this work for final adoption. It is not the first appearance of the document. It has been to us before, it has been before the Committee, and this is now to be its final appearance. It is recommended that the new Constitution be adopted at this annual meeting by the Society.

A discussion arose as to whether it would not be better to amend Article III, section 2 by specifying some date, so that only descendants of those who came to Pennsylvania before that date would be eligible to membership, and after a full discussion of the question it was decided to let the section stand as it was, the Executive Committee to construe it, as has been the practice heretofore.

The motion for the adoption of the Constitution as printed was then put and was unanimously carried.





CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

The name of this organization shall be THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

ARTICLE II—OBJECTS.

Section 1. The objects of the Society shall be:

To perpetuate the memory and foster the principles and virtues of the early settlers in Pennsylvania of Germanic origin and of their descendants.

To bring to public notice and aid in the preservation of the landmarks and monuments of these early settlers and to collect and preserve the early printed records, books, papers, pamphlets, newspapers and in particular the documentary heritage, including manuscripts, letters, journals, church and church-yard records, and such other originals as relate to the history and genealogy of the Pennsylvania-Germans; and from time to time to publish them, especially such as will exhibit the part belonging to this people in the growth and development of American character, institutions and progress.

To set together the deeds of these early pioneers in the American wilderness in connected historical form, and give them a permanent place in American literature.

To cause steadily to be prepared and read before the Society papers on the history, biography, genealogy, customs, language, art and folklore of the Pennsylvania-Germans.

To promote social intercourse among its membership.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. The membership of the Society shall consist of three classes, viz: Regular, Associate and Honorary.

Section 2. Regular members shall be direct descendants of early settlers in Pennsylvania of Germanic origin.

Section 3. Associate members shall be any Americans of German descent, or any Germans who have become naturalized citizens of the United States, or, any persons who are in sympathy with the objects of this Society. They shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of members, except that they shall have no vote and shall be ineligible to hold office.

Section 4. Honorary membership may be conferred upon distinguished persons who are in sympathy with the objects of the Society and who have won eminence by their learning or achievements in matters pertaining to the objects of the Society.

Section 5. Applications for membership of all classes shall be made in writing on blank forms, to be supplied by the Secretary, which shall be signed by the applicant and by two members of the Society, and shall contain the date and the place of birth, the occupation of the applicant and the line of ancestry from which the applicant has descended, together with such other data as the blank form may indicate, or which the Executive Committee may from time to time require. All applications for member-

ship that may be presented to the Executive Committee at any of its meetings shall lie over and be acted upon at its next meeting; and if the application be found in order and accompanied by the dues, as provided in Article IV, Section 1, hereof, the applicant shall be balloted for, and a two-thirds affirmative vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect.

Section 6. Life members shall consist of such Regular or Associate members as may be elected to this class by the Executive Committee and as have conformed to the requirements of Article IV, Section 2, hereof.

Section 7. Honorary members shall be nominated by the Executive Committee and elected by the Society.

Section 8. The nineteen gentlemen who attended the two preliminary meetings at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 14 and February 26, 1891, to organize the Society shall be known as "Founders."

ARTICLE IV—DUES.

Section 1. The dues of members and associates, shall be three dollars (\$3) per annum. The dues for the first year shall accompany the applications for membership. The fiscal years of the Society shall end October 1, and all dues shall be payable in advance. All members and associates not in arrears shall receive the current volume of the PROCEEDINGS.

Section 2. Any member who shall have paid dues in full may upon the payment of fifty dollars (\$50) at one time be eligible to life membership.

The money received for life membership shall be invested and constitute a permanent fund, the income arising thereon may be used by the Executive Committee for any

purpose that it may deem to the best interests of the Society.

Honorary and life members shall be exempt from dues.

Section 3. Persons in arrears for two years shall cease to be members. Delinquent members may, at the judgment of the Executive Committee, be re-instated on the payment of the arrearages and the annual dues for the current year.

Section 4. The Executive Committee shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of its members, to expel from membership any member of the Society for conduct likely to endanger the welfare and interests of the Society, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before the Executive Committee in defense, subject to the approval of a special committee of five members of the Society appointed by the Society.

Section 5. Any person who shall cease to be a member of the Society shall forfeit all right or interest in the property of the Society.

ARTICLE V—OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee composed of fifteen members.

Section 2. The President, Vice-President and Treasurer shall be elected at each annual meeting, to serve for one year, or until their respective successors are duly elected. The President shall be eligible for re-election for a period of ten years. The Secretary shall be elected for a term of three years.

Section 3. The elective members of the Executive Committee shall serve each for five years, but the time of

election of each member shall be so arranged that the terms of three members expire every year, and that three successors be chosen to take their places.

Section 4. The President shall appoint three auditors, whose duty it shall be, immediately preceding the annual meeting to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the current year and report at the annual meeting.

Section 5. All elections shall be by ballot, under the direction of one judge and two tellers, to be appointed by the President or presiding officer. A majority vote of all members present shall be necessary to elect, provided, however, that when there is but one candidate for each office, the Secretary may be authorized to cast the ballot for the Society.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

ARTICLE VI—PRESIDENT.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society; to deliver an address at the annual meeting; to appoint auditors, and to perform all other duties pertaining to his office. In the event of his death, removal, resignation, or during his absence, the duties of President shall devolve upon one of the Vice-Presidents, as may be determined by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII—TREASURER.

Section 1. The Treasurer shall be the custodian of the funds and securities, and shall collect all dues, and other moneys belonging to the Society, and shall disburse the same under the direction of the Executive Committee. His accounts shall at all times be open and subject to the examination of the President and of the Executive Committee, and shall also be open and subject to the examina-

tion of the auditing committee, to be appointed by the President as provided in Article V, Section 4 hereof; he shall submit a report and statement of his accounts at each annual meeting of the Society, and at each meeting of the Executive Committee; he shall be a member *ex-officio* of the Executive Committee.

For the faithful performance of his duties he shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Committee may deem proper.

ARTICLE VIII—SECRETARY.

Section 1. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society, and of the Executive Committee, of which he shall be *ex-officio* a member, and shall keep accurate records of the minutes of their meetings; he shall notify all members and associates of their election to membership in the Society, and all officers of their election as such; he shall notify all members of the Executive Committee of the time and place of its meetings; he shall be the custodian of the seal and the insignia of the Society; he shall keep a register of the membership, together with their addresses; he shall carefully preserve the applications for membership that have been placed in his hands; he shall keep a record of all deceased members and associates, and furnish for publication in the annual volumes published by the Society, such obituary or biographical notices as the Executive Committee may direct; he shall act as librarian and curator, and have in his keeping all books, manuscripts, records and other articles belonging to the Society that have been entrusted to his care; he shall submit a written report, at each annual meeting, showing the status of membership, and such other matters as may come under his jurisdiction; he shall also perform such

other duties as the Executive Committee may from time to time direct.

ARTICLE IX—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall act for the welfare of the Society, and conduct its business during the interim between the meetings of the Society. At the annual meeting of the Society, it shall present a list of nominations for officers, which list, however, shall not preclude the presentation of other nominations.

The Executive Committee shall have power to fill for the unexpired terms any vacancies that may happen among the officers of the Society or the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall from time to time make such rules and regulations, and appoint such committees and sub-committees, on matters not herein determined as it may deem necessary, provided, however, that such rules and regulations, and the appointment of such committees are not in conflict with this Constitution, or with the By-Laws of the Society.

ARTICLE X—SEAL.

The seal of the Society shall be in the form of a circle one and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, having a garter three-sixteenths of an inch in width, bearing in plain Roman capitals the legend, "SEAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY;" within the garter shall be displayed the obverse of the insignia, and beneath this the legend, "Organized April 15, 1891."

The Secretary shall be the custodian of the seal, which shall be used only for the purposes designated by the Society.

ARTICLE XI—INSIGNIA.

The insignia of the Society shall consist of a badge of gold pendant from a ribbon.

The badge shall be in the form of a double-headed eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, in gold and black enamel, one and three-sixteenths of an inch in length, and one and one-fourth of an inch in width; the obverse to have displayed on the breast of the eagle the coat of arms of the Province of Pennsylvania, in silver and black enamel; the reverse of the shield to be plain gold for the name of the member and the number of the insignia; the whole suspended from the ribbon by a ring of gold.

The ribbon shall be of ribbed and watered silk, gold in the center, with a gold stripe one-sixteenth of an inch in width along each border, inside of which shall be a black stripe one-fourth of an inch in width; the whole ribbon to be one and three-eighths of an inch in width and the same dimension in displayed length.

The insignia should be worn by the members of the Society on all occasions when they assemble for any stated purpose or celebration, and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony; it shall be carried conspicuously on the left breast, but the officers of the Society or those who have held office may wear the insignia suspended from a ribbon around the neck.

On all other occasions members may wear a rosette of the prescribed ribbon and pattern in the upper buttonhole of the left lapel of the coat.

The Secretary shall be the custodian of the insignia, and shall issue the same to members under such regulations as may be made by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XII—FLAG.

The flag of the Society shall consist of an oblong field of gold, in the center of which shall be displayed the insignia of the Society in proper colors.

ARTICLE XIII—AMENDMENTS.

Amendments, additions or alterations to this Constitution must be presented at an annual meeting of the Society and referred to the Executive Committee. If adopted by the Executive Committee by a two-thirds affirmative vote they shall be presented at a regular meeting of the Society for its approval. No amendments, additions or alterations can be voted upon by the Society at the same meeting at which they are offered.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Section 1. The order of business at the annual meetings of the Pennsylvania-German Society shall be as follows:

1. Calling the meeting to order.
2. Invocation.
3. Reading the minutes of the last regular and intervening special meetings.
4. Addresses.
5. Report of the Secretary.
6. Report of the Treasurer.
7. Reports of the committees.
8. Nominations and election of officers.
9. Miscellaneous business.

10. Reading of papers, addresses, etc.

11. Appointment of Auditors.

12. Adjournment.

Section 2. The order of business at all other meetings of the Society shall be as follows:

1. Calling the meeting to order.

2. Invocation.

3. Reading the call for special meetings.

4. Address.

5. The transaction of business for which special meetings were called.

6. Reports of committees.

7. Miscellaneous business.

8. Reading of papers, addresses, etc.

9. Adjournment.

ARTICLE II—MEETINGS.

Section 1. The Society shall hold its regular meeting in the fall of each year at such time and place as may be determined upon by the Executive Committee to be known as the annual or anniversary meeting, which, besides the routine business, shall be characterized by a special programme, and may include tours of inspection, the marking of monuments, and such other activities and entertainments as the Executive Committee may determine.

The Executive Committee may, at its option, arrange for a banquet in connection with the annual meeting.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall have authority to call special meetings of the Society, at such times and places as it may deem expedient, and it shall be required to call special meetings, whenever requested to do so in writing, by not less than ten members of the Society;

and shall have full power to arrange programmes for such meetings, not only for the special purpose for which they may have been called, but also for the reading of papers, delivering of addresses, receiving reports, or for such regular or extraordinary business as it may desire to bring before the Society, provided, however, that at least two weeks' notice of such meeting shall be given to all members and associates, as provided in the By-Laws.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall hold quarterly meetings each year, at such time and place as may best suit its convenience, provided, however, that the fall meetings should be held at or about the time fixed for holding the annual meeting of the Society; it shall also hold such other meetings as it may from time to time decide upon.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee shall have power to call a special meeting of the Committee whenever the same may be necessary for the welfare of the Society.

ARTICLE III—THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall organize at its first meeting following the annual meeting of the Society by electing one of its number chairman, and it shall have the power of dividing itself into sub-committees and of defining the duty of each committee. There may be committees on membership, dues and delivery of publications, editorial, proof and indexing, printing and illustrating, genealogical, biographical, history and tradition, finance and such other committees or such rearrangement of the herein named committees as the Executive Committee may from time to time require.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall have au-

thority to issue certificates of membership to be presented to all honorary members, and to all life members and life associates. It may also issue certificates of membership to all other members and associates, for a consideration or otherwise as it may deem wise and proper. It shall also have authority to procure insignia, rosettes, flags, banners and all other tokens and emblems of the Society and dispose of them as it may deem proper.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall place insurance on the books, publications, manuscripts, plates, cuts, etchings and on any or all other property belonging to the Society.

Section 4. The Executive Committee shall be the sole judge in determining the character and subject matter of papers, records, etc., to be presented before, or to be published by the Society; it shall have power to revise manuscripts, and to determine the time-periods and space limits of the same, whether they consist of historical narrative or of records; and in general shall have control of all matters pertaining to the programmes, papers, records, and publications of the Society; it may also in its discretion, use its own judgment in printing in the PROCEEDINGS of the Society, any record, or any speech, or any part thereof, made at any of the banquets of the Society.

Section 5. The Executive Committee may arrange with authors for furnishing them with reprints of their papers or for additional copies of the transactions containing their papers, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon; and it shall be permitted to loan to authors, or to others, the plates, cuts, etchings, etc., belonging to the Society, when they believe it to be to the best interests of the Society to do so.

Section 6. The Executive Committee shall provide a book of records separate and apart from the minute books, and record therein the names of those attending the meetings of the Society.

Section 7. Neglect on the part of any member of the Executive Committee to attend its meetings for three consecutive meetings shall be taken as a resignation from said committee, provided, however, that the committee may excuse any member for such absence, if good and sufficient reasons are given.

ARTICLE IV—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. These By-Laws can be altered, amended, or abrogated, only at a regular meeting of the Executive Committee, by an affirmative vote of two thirds of its members present, provided that such alterations, amendments, or abrogations, shall be reported to the Society at its next succeeding annual meeting, and be printed in the published PROCEEDINGS thereof.

Dr. S. P. Heilman presented the following report from the Committee on Bibliography:

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY:

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Lancaster, November 5, 1908, Dr. S. P. Heilman offered a resolution which was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of the Society to compile a bibliography of Pennsylvania-German literature.

No further action was taken as to this matter, so far as the Society was concerned, until the meeting at York, October 14, 1910, where and when a committee was named

to undertake the compilation ordered in the resolution adopted at Lancaster two years previously. This committee consisted of S. P. Heilman, M.D., Heilmandale, Pa., Rev. A. Stapleton, D.D., Williamsport, Daniel Miller, Reading, Prof. L. Oscar Kuhns, Ph.D., Middletown, Conn., Prof. Harry H. Reichard, State College, Rev. John Baer Stoudt, Northampton, and Edwin C. Jellett, Germantown. Two of the appointees, Rev. Dr. Stapleton and Daniel Miller, have since departed this life.

The committee agreed that Prof. Reichard should act as editor for the committee, as he had already given the matter of a bibliography of Pennsylvania-German literature considerable study and had also gathered much material along that line.

At the meeting of the Society held at Harrisburg, October 20, 1911, a first report as to the progress made on the bibliography was submitted by your committee, and manuscript matter, compiled to the extent of about four hundred pages, was laid before the Society. In illustration of the textual content of said manuscript Prof. Reichard also read to the Society the chapter on Charles Calvin Ziegler, one of the many Pennsylvania-German poets portrayed in the bibliography. The action then was, referring the submitted manuscript to Rev. Dr. Schmauk for his review and report to the Society's Executive Committee.

On September 12, 1912, a conference on the part of Prof. Reichard, editor, and Dr. Heilman, chairman of the committee on bibliography, was held at Lebanon with Dr. Schmauk, at which time he, in a general way, signified his approval of the Index matter as far as it then had been compiled, but suggested the insertion of an introductory chapter with particular relation to the writings of

Pastorius, Falckner, John Peter Miller, Conrad Weiser, Conrad Beissel, Bishops Kammerhof and Spangenberg, Boehm, Muhlenberg, Sower, and others of the pre- and post-revolutionary period as the fountainheads of a Pennsylvania-German literature.

Reports of progress on the index project were made by the committee on bibliography at the meetings of the Society held at Riegelsville, October 4, 1912, and at Philadelphia, October 17, 1917.

At a meeting held in Reading, June 24, 1915, attended by Drs. Schmauk, Sachse, and Nead, Rev. Mr. Stoudt, Prof. Reichard and Dr. Heilman, this introductory chapter, drawn up along the lines suggested by Dr. Schmauk, September 5, 1912, was submitted by Prof. Reichard, gone over by those present at the meeting, a few changes as to minor points, the suggestions of Dr. Sachse, commended to Prof. Reichard, and then an understanding arrived at that the index shall appear in Volume 26 or 27 of the Society's publications. At the same meeting the index title was changed from *An Index of Pennsylvania-German Literature* to *An Index of Pennsylvania-German Dialect Writings and their Writers*.

This, in brief, is a hurried review of this index project from the time of its inception at Lancaster eight years ago, to the present time, and may be taken as a final report from your committee on index, appointed six years ago. The index manuscript is ready, and awaits the call of your Publication Committee.

Your committee cannot close its report without congratulating the Society on its acquisition in this index of something that will add so materially to its other valuable publications, and without expressing its deep appreciation

of the long, arduous and masterly work done by the committee's editor, Prof. Reichard, in compiling the index material, an accomplishment for which the Society can well be profoundly grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

S. P. HEILMAN,

JNO. BAER STOUTD,

Of the Index Committee.

NORRISTOWN, November 2, 1916.

The report was received and turned over to the Publication Committee with instructions to put it into print at the earliest possible time.

Mr. William Somers, librarian of the Montgomery County Historical Society, extended an invitation to those present to visit the rooms of the Historical Society. He also said that the Montgomery County Society has appointed a committee on bibliography and that he had already prepared a couple of hundred pages of data regarding the bibliography of Montgomery county.

A resolution was adopted thanking the members of Trinity Lutheran congregation for the use of their building and their excellent entertainment, and all other friends who have contributed and will contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the day.

Irvin P. Knipe, Esq., of Norristown, then read a paper on "The Pennsylvania-German in the Civil War."

The meeting then adjourned to the basement of the Parish House, where a luncheon was served by ladies from the Historical Society of Montgomery County. At the close of the luncheon Rev. Dr. Jacob Fry, the newly-elected president, who was unable to remain for the afternoon meeting, was asked to speak to the Society before he left and made the following remarks:

You have conferred upon me a very high honor in selecting me to be the next president of this Society. I hardly feel competent to assume the duties of the office, but I am told that they are not very onerous. I am sorry that I have another engagement this afternoon which will prevent me from going with you to Valley Forge and being at the banquet this evening. I hope to greet you all next year. I do not know where we will meet, but I hope we will have the same encouraging attendance we have now. Keep up the interest in our Pennsylvania-German Society. Keep up the memory of our heroes. Don't be ashamed of our blood. I hope to greet you all next year and find you all prosperous, and I hope you enjoy many good comforts for the present and much good in the future.

At 1.30 p.m. started by automobile for Valley Forge, and upon entrance to the park they were met by Rev. Herbert Burk, rector of Washington Memorial Chapel, who explained the many interesting features of the park. At Washington Memorial Chapel H. M. M. Richards, Litt.D., read a paper on "Valley Forge and the Pennsylvania-Germans."

In the evening the annual banquet was held at the Hotel Hamilton. Irvin P. Knipe, Esq., was Toastmaster. Prof. George T. Ettinger spoke on "The Pennsylvania-German in Fiction"; Hon. A. S. Swartz on "The Pennsylvania-German as a Law-abiding Citizen," and Rev. Dr. Henry T. Spangler on "The Most Famous Military Encampment in the History of the World."



**Biographical Sketches of Deceased
Members of the Pennsylvania=
German Society**

**Henry Wilson Rupp
Christian Shenk
Henry H. Sheip
Ira D. Bertolet
Rev. Ammon Stapleton, D.D.
Henry Charles Orth**

Henry Wilson Rupp

Henry Wilson Rupp died at his residence, 551 North 16th Street, Philadelphia, on January 19, 1916. Interment was made at Bethlehem, Pa. He was born at Treichlersville, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1836, and was the son of Tilghman and Emily Margaret (Wilson) Rupp. After a preliminary education fitting him for commercial life he engaged in the jewelry business at Concord, North Carolina, where he had established a business which at the outbreak of the Rebellion was confiscated by the Confederate government. Having lost all of his property, he and his family were forced to flee north. He came to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of the well known firm of Bailey, Banks and Biddle, in which firm he was later admitted to membership, and continued with the company which was later formed until his decease. He was married May 12, 1859, to Ellen Maria Guetter and had five children, of whom his daughter, Mrs. Herbert G. Leonard, is the sole survivor. His wife died July 26, 1879.

Mr. Rupp took an active interest in all matters pertaining to the uplift of the community and was a loyal and patriotic citizen. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Moravian Historical Society, the Society of the War of 1812 in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society October 10, 1895.

J. E. B. B.

Christian Shenk.

Christian Shenk, senior member of the dry goods firm of C. & H. J. Shenk, was born in Heidelberg township, Lebanon County, November 15, 1836, and was one of the eight sons of Jacob Shenk, son of Joseph, son of Johannes Shenk who emigrated to America from Switzerland. His mother was a descendant of the Ober family of Mastersonville, Pa., whose ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania.

After attending the common schools of his district, he entered the Millersville State Normal School and later attended school near Hagerstown, Maryland, for a year. The Millersville course was supplemented by a course at the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Business College, following which he entered into active business life.

In the year 1864 he became connected with the firm of Riddle, Gill & Co., Philadelphia, which firm he subsequently left to accept a position with the house of Hood, Bonbright & Co., of the same city.

In the year 1869 he came to Lebanon and after spending two years as a salesman in the store of his brother, Henry Shenk, at that time one of the leading merchants of the town, he began business for himself in 1871 in Lebanon, conducting a general store. This was the beginning of the present modern department store which stands at 816 Cumberland Street. In 1901 the firm was changed to the present style by the admission of his nephew, Harry J. Shenk, into partnership.

Mr. Shenk has been active in matters outside of the mercantile line, and has been associated in an official capacity in some of the leading Lebanon County enterprises. For some years, he was a director of the Lebanon and Cornwall Railroad; the Lebanon Mutual Insurance Company; the former Lebanon Trust and Safe Deposit Bank; the former Lebanon Electric Street Railroad Company and the Electric Light Company. For a number of years he was a director, and at one time president of the West End Rolling Mill Company. He was one of the originators of the Chautauqua and was one of the first to pitch a tent on the campus. For some years he was president of the association, only relinquishing the office recently.

Mr. Shenk was a Republican in politics and for a term of three years was a member of the School Board.

During the Civil War he served in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He was a member of Sedgewick Post No. 42, G. A. R., Washington Camp No. 381, P. O. S. of A., the Steitz Club, the Lebanon County Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Society of New York and many other organizations. He was admitted to membership in the Pennsylvania German Society April 15, 1891. He was a member of St. John's Reformed Church, of which he was an elder.

Mr. Shenk married Miss Harriet Few, a daughter of the late Beal Few, and she died in 1906. He is survived by two brothers, Jacob M. and Michael M., and a sister, Mrs. Kate Oberholtzer.

Mr. Shenk's sudden death occurred on February 23, 1916, and was a profound shock to his large circle of friends, very few of whom knew of his serious illness. He was a man highly respected by the citizens of his com-

munity and he enjoyed the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. His true Christian character and gentlemanly bearing were always in evidence, and he always had a smile and kindly word for all who come in contact with him. His business ability developed the scope of the store of which he was the senior partner and made the name a synonym for upright and honorable dealing.

D. W. N.

Henry H. Sheip.

Henry H. Sheip, founder and president of the Henry H. Sheip Company, manufacturers of cigar boxes at 6th street and Columbia avenue, died February 24, 1916, at his home on Old York road, Germantown.

Mr. Sheip had been ill for some years, but not so ill that he could not get about. Recently he motored downtown to bring his daughter, Mrs. Edmond N. Lippincott, home from the hospital, and shortly after reaching the house in Oak Lane avenue below York road he was seized with a convulsion. His end had been momentarily expected since then. This was the first year in a long time that he had not gone to Florida, where he had several orange groves besides a cigar factory. His ill health did not permit the trip.

Mr. Sheip founded the Henry H. Sheip Manufacturing Company in 1876. In 1880 Harrison Landis was admitted into the partnership, and in 1899 the business was incorporated. The plant of this concern now comprises in all 14 mill buildings in the vicinity of 6th street and Columbia avenue, besides a large plant in Tampa, Fla. In addition to the factories there are also half a dozen lumber yards, with a capacity for storing more than 10,000,000 feet of lumber.

Mr. Sheip was a native of Pennsburg, Montgomery County, the son of Levenus Sheip, and when he started in the business in 1876 he was his own entire working force. Today his company employs 1000 men, and its

market is the whole world. When the rush for war supplies came on he was asked to turn his factories over to the making of gun stocks and ammunition boxes, but he declined, explaining that in his old age he did not wish even indirectly to be connected with the killing of his fellowmen.

Mr. Sheip found a lot of time aside from his business to devote to church work and philanthropy. He was a gifted singer, and for many years led a church choir. He was a member of the Oak Lane Presbyterian Church, a prominent member of the Presbyterian Synod and an active member of the Presbyterian Social Union.

Mr. Sheip was a director of the Franklin Trust Company and a member of the Manufacturers', Columbia and Old York Road Country Clubs.

Besides his daughter, Mrs. Lippincott, he is survived by Mrs. Sheip, and a son, Henry L. Sheip. Two brothers, Jerome Sheip and Granville Sheip survive him, as do two sisters, Mrs. Anna Keppler and Mrs. William Wolfner.

He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on November 7, 1907.

D. W. N.

Ira D. Bertolet.

Ira D. Bertolet, president of the Andreykovicz and Dank Company, dealers in dyes and chemicals, died of heart disease at his home, 3546 N. 18th St., Philadelphia, June 19, 1916. Mr. Bertolet, who was in his fifty-second year, was a member of the Union League, a trustee of Albright College, and a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Historical Society of Montgomery county. He also was prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Richard Vaux Lodge, 384, F. and A. M., and Oriental Royal Arch Chapter, 183. Elected a member of this Society at Philadelphia, October 24, 1904. He was a director of the Perkasio Park Association and president of the Westmoreland Building and Loan Association. He is survived by a widow, one daughter, Miss Marion, and a son, Ira D. Bertolet, Jr., a student in the University of Pennsylvania, prominent in athletics as a broad jumper.

Deceased was a son of the late Ezra Bertolet, of Frederick, Montgomery county, but closely related to the Bertolet family of Berks county and was a member of the Bertolet Family Association.

D. W. N.

Rev. Ammon Stapleton, D.D.

Rev. Ammon Stapleton, A.M., D.D., the beloved pastor and noted historian, was born in Oley, Berks County, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1850. On his paternal side he was descended from an old English Quaker family and on his maternal side from Palatine stock. In him the Quaker and the Palatine were harmoniously blended. At the age of three he removed with his parents, William and Elizabeth (Spieht) Stapleton, to Union County, Pennsylvania.

He received his literary training at Union Seminary, New Berlin, Pa., and at Bucknell Academy and was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Central Conference of Pennsylvania of the Evangelical Association at York, Pennsylvania, March, 1871. He served the church he loved so well in the following fields: 1872 Bealsburg Circuit, with S. D. Benninger; 1873 Blockhouse Circuit, with J. M. King; 1874 Conewago Circuit, with John Irvine; 1875-6 Newport; 1877 he resided at Glover, assisting Rev. L. K. Harris; 1878-80 East Liberty Circuit; 1881 Lycoming Circuit; 1882-3 Seneca Falls; 1884 Market Square, Williamsport; 1885-8 Trinity, York; 1889-1891 Hagerstown, Maryland; 1892 Hughesville; 1893-4 Berwick; 1895-99 presiding elder of Center District; 1899-1902 presiding elder of the Carlisle District; 1903-07 Wrightsville; 1907-09 St. Paul's, York; 1909-13 Jersey Shore; 1913 St. Paul's, Williamsport. He served as secretary of the Central Conference at the sessions of 1885-

1888, 1890, 1891, 1894, 1895. At the time of his departure he was president of the Educational Aid Society; The Bible Conference, The Deaconess Board, corresponding secretary of Historical Society of the Evangelical Association, and trustee of Albright College and of the Evangelical Home, of the latter institution he was the chief promoter. In the burial discourse the Rev. H. B. Hartzler declared "Dr. Stapleton's service to our Church and to his day and generation was greater than any of us can as yet accurately estimate. I feel certain that the church at large does not know how much we owe to the labors and influence of this servant of God."

Though faithful as a pastor, eloquent as a preacher, popular as a lecturer and a leader in his denomination, Dr. Stapleton will be remembered as an antiquarian, genealogist and historian. "Who's Who in America" records him as one of the best known genealogists in America. His collection of Early Pennsylvania Imprints was almost unrivaled. Upon a visit to his home at Wrightsville he exhibited to the writer upwards of three hundred German Imprints not found in Prof. Oswald Seidensticker's "First Century of German Printing in America." To the history of his own denomination he contributed three volumes, "Evangelical Annals," "The Life and Times of Jacob Albright" and "Flashlight of Evangelical History." To his native state he rendered an invaluable service in his "Memorials of the Huguenots of America." This work has been called "The Huguenot Primer for Pennsylvania." He was the first writer to call attention to the Huguenot element among the Pennsylvania-German, and may be said to have discovered the descendants of Huguenots in Pennsylvania to themselves. We must also note three other publications "Natural History of the Bible," "Compen-

dium of Church History," and "Selim, The Algerian Stow-away." He left in manuscript a most admirable work, the "Heroines of the American Revolution," which he was about to publish.

In recognition of his literary attainments, and his services in the church, Ursinus College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

On July 14, 1864, though only fourteen years of age, he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company I, 192nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was of unusual size for his age and was given a musket instead of a drum. He was discharged November 4, 1864, and on February 20, 1865, he re-enlisted and was discharged at Harper's Ferry August 24, 1865. He was a member of Sedgwick Post No. 37, G. A. R.

Dr. Stapleton was married to Sarah Eva Crandle of Glove, Pennsylvania, on March 11, 1875. This union was blessed with six children, Francis Marion of Whiting, Indiana; Mrs. F. C. Katherman, Whitney, Pennsylvania; Arthur and Velma Mae, both deceased; Robert Perry of Jersey Shore; and DeEtta Barbara. He died at Williamsport on September 18, 1916, and was buried at Lewisburg. His membership in the Society dates from October 19, 1899.

JOHN BAER STOUT.

Henry Charles Orth.

Henry Charles Orth was born in Harrisburg, Pa., April 8, 1843. His father was John George Orth and his mother Elizabeth Rueffer. They were natives of Ramholtz, Germany. Mr. Orth was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg, and later attended a conservatory of music in Philadelphia. Upon his return to Harrisburg he opened a music store, which he conducted for many years. He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society January 11, 1893.

For over fifty years he was a member of Perseverance Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, and for 37 years was treasurer of the Lodge. For a number of years he was an active member of the Harrisburg School Board. He was one of Harrisburg's most useful citizens, whose life work for the good of the city was performed unostentatiously and cheerfully. His death occurred on September 29, 1916.

He is survived by a widow, Katherine Gloninger Orth, and one daughter, Mrs. Robert McKelvy, of Titusville, Pa.

D. W. N.

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